





content coolies went out one night and raked up a lot of seed beds. It is to be regretted the field coolies in the divisions did not catch the second crop. They would have given them very short shift, which would have had more effect on them and their kind. An amount of seedlings of the Tobacco Estate has been able to let Mr. Van der Hoeven have a lot of seedlings which will nearly replace the amount of seedlings destroyed. The Tobacco Estate has now been closed, and the coolies have all gone over to other plantations. It is a pity the Borneo Labuk Tobacco Company did not work out this year's crop. They were well advanced, and the tobacco now in the fields looks as strong and healthy as any one could wish.

We regret to learn that some persons (posing as an infallible authority on the tobacco industry in Hongkong) to the effect that the 1890 crop on Toongood Estate had been spoiled and was valueless. The local agents of the Labuk Planting Company, together with the agents of the Insurance Companies who insured the crop, had the tobacco examined by two leading planters, who we understand have reported very favourably on it. The Estate is now quite recovered from the state of chaos it had fallen into a few months ago. The coolies are working away as contentedly as can be wished, and as their tobacco is coming on well they take an interest in their work. It is a good sign when coolies will go into their fields at night time of their own accord to look after their plants, and this is now the case at Toongood; so we are informed, not in two or three cases, but with the majority of the field coolies. All this has resulted from a change in the management.—*Herald*.

## SARAWAK.

On the 31st July, the General State Council of Sarawak met in the Palace at Kuching to hear a speech from the Rajah dealing with the succession to the throne, and with the general prospects of the country. His Highness explained that he had left in his will directions that the time of his son's coming of age should be when he had reached his seventeenth birthday. He now proclaimed his son, Vyner, as his successor whenever it pleased God to take his own life, and directed that seven days after his death he, as Rajah Muda, should be publicly installed as Rajah of Sarawak. This he entrusted to the Members of Council, both European and Native, to see solemnly carried out.

His Highness said he had now completed what he had been most anxious to do for some years past, and felt his mind much more easy in consequence. He ended by stating that if there was no cause to detain him he would visit England for about 6 months shortly but that his going entirely depended on the state of public affairs.

As to the progress of the country of late, his Highness said that by the records of trade he found that since two years ago when they were before the assembly, pepper had fallen from \$20 to \$10, gambler from \$5 to \$2, and rice from \$10 to \$5. In the year 1888 there were 6,390 factories in Kuching and now in 1890 there were 91 in 1888 140,000 piculs (14 lakhs) of sugar were exported and this year the estimated export was 180,000 piculs. Pepper exported in 1888 was nearly 930 piculs and last year it was nearly 1,700, almost double. Gambler stands about the same, so that there has not been any increase in the cultivation of this article. Gutta percha and rattans keep up in price and have, if anything, increased in quantity. The exports and imports of late have made a fair increase of about half a million dollars, the market was healthy and the rate of trade gradual and firm which was better than that it should rise with sudden jumps.

An unfavourable report of Matang tea was recently received by Messrs. the Borneo Company Limited from Messrs. Chas. Hope and Son of London. The tea was valued at from 7d. to 9d. and were said to be over fired. On enquiry being made at the estate it appears that this tea had been forwarded to Kuching for local consumption only, and was part of a batch which had previously been badly reported on by Messrs. Hope and Son. The bulk of the tea, samples of which were well reported on, is still in the factory and is guaranteed by the Manager to be up to sample.

An extradition treaty has been concluded with the British North Borneo Government. The following are the offences within the meaning of the agreement:—viz., all those offences enumerated in the First Schedule of the Extradition (North Borneo) Ordinance 1890 of Labuan, with the exception that obtaining money or goods by false pretences, and breach of contract of service, shall only be extradition offences when committed by others than by those styled Dyaks, or by other primitive inhabitants of these countries.—*Gazette*.

## THE HONGKONG BANK IN MANILA.

We, says the *London and China Express*, have received a letter of "One Who Knows Better" in reply to the letter of "One Who Knows" on the above matter. The communication states:—

In the said letter I remark that the facts of the case, between the bank and Jurado and Co., of Manila, are "that the bank's agent in Manila, in pursuance of instructions, required payments of the London drafts before giving up the bills of lading; and in an ill-advised moment the bank consented to hand over the bills of lading in exchange for his acceptance." That the bank's agent went on republishing his first mistake, that when the first acceptance (at two or three months' date) was dishonoured he then fell back upon his collateral, but to his amazement he found that the *pagaras* (bills drawn and payable in the same town, not promissory notes) were not first-class commercial documents; that "the fact was in the fire" but "the bank continued to extend the London credit (\$2,000), and had given to the tune of nearly \$300,000, or, say, £60,000." Does your correspondent intend to say that the agent was to utterly incompetent, and that the directors had forgotten to stop such extraordinary proceedings? Does he pretend that the agent was so entirely innocent as to commit such gross blunders?

That Jurado and Co.'s rights are only defended by *plea-fillets* (unqualified practitioners); and that the bank has been condemned by *natus judges*, who make it a matter of honour to annoy the English bank. I beg to inform you that the present advocates or legal advisers of the said bank are also two natives of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Godinez, who acts for the bank in Madrid, was born in Vitoria, in the Island of Luron; and Mr. Yezza, acting for them in Manila, was born in Manila. The judge, Mr. Enriquez, who in the beginning of the proceedings declared Jurado and Co.'s bankruptcy, and ordered the embargo of their property, was also a "mezizo," or half-caste.

But the most stupendous statement is that the *plea-fillets* cannot now do much mischief, as the matter will be in the hands of *Paninlaras* (European Spaniards). Well, sir, Mr. Justice Castro, who ordered the last embargo for about \$950,000, is a European, born in Spain, and of great and long standing in the Spanish bank, the same as all the others, who gave the final judgments now to be executed.

Sides, I may mention that the bank about the year 1888, before Jurado & Co. obtained

their judgments, employed a European advocate, Mr. Moreno La Calle, of the Madrid and Manila Bar, who, according to what was publicly stated, advised the bank to at once settle the litigation, as he considered their case quite hopeless, and he himself, with the consent of the bank agent, I presume, opened negotiations for an arrangement with Jurado and Co.'s advocates, and both agreed and initialled the terms, with which Mr. Godinez, the present advocate of the bank, concurred; but the settlement entered into three years ago was disapproved of by the Directors of the Bank at Hong Kong, and therefore not carried out. The arrangement, if my information is correct, was that the bank should return to Jurado and Co. all their securities, and pay them in cash \$200,000; a much smaller sum than the amount, about \$3,338,000, now awarded as capital and damages, in addition to costs.

The letter concludes by placing the following points before the shareholders:—

- 1st. That although it has been assured them that they will gain their case, they have now three final judgments against them.
- 2nd. That they have been condemned and already embargued for \$328,000.
- 3rd. That they have been also condemned, and an order has been granted for execution, for about \$938,000, of which \$300,000 are actually embargued.
- 4th. That there is one further condemnation of damages and losses pending execution.
- 5th. That the bank at Manila is closed from May 27th last.
- 6th. That they have not yet succeeded in getting returned the \$328,000, as was promised to them by their Chairman, pending only some formalities, for the past three years.

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16th [SPECIAL].

Collector Phelps has good evidence that serious frauds have been committed in several American Consulates in the Orient in helping the Chinese to gain admission to California. The Collector has furnished the State Department with a specimen of fraud which will be investigated. It seems it has been the custom here to admit any Chinese whose certificate bore the Consul's seal indicating that it was correct. This seal is affixed after the Chinese Customs Department has also vouched for the man.

Lately it has been noticed that the seals of Consuls have been affixed to a number of certificates that did not bear the Chinese Government signature. Nothing was thought of this until one Chinese suspected of fraud admitted that he paid \$200 to the Consul to secure his papers. Then a search was made and fifteen similar certificates without the Chinese endorsement were found on file. All the men who bore them had been admitted without question.

The question is whether it is carelessness or a scheme of some Consul official to make money. Another irregularity was also discovered by accident. The certificates of Hongkong haven't been used by the Chinese Consul there, but immigrants have waited till they reached Yokohama and then secured the endorsement of the Chinese Consul there who could not know them personally. In this way the Collector thinks many fraudulent "merchants" have been introduced here.

The above is a dire reflection on the authorities whose duty it is to check such violations of law. It is a well known fact that a mercenary Mongolian, formerly a California convict, and now a thriving (an American paper would say) thriving) merchant in Hongkong, realized as his share of the profits, over one hundred thousand dollars by forging return certificates for Chinamen who emigrated to America since the passage of the act excluding Chinese coolies. This clever Cantonese acted in conjunction with two lawyers in San Francisco. The success of their scheme emboldened them to greater risks and finally they had an invoice of coolies sent back and the latter demanded the return of their bribe money. This gave the scheme away and discouraged the traffic for a season. It was but a temporary break in the trade, however, and this wicked firm is doing business as usual, only in a more careful and secret manner.

The above news was of such interest that a reporter of the *Hongkong Telegraph* called upon one of the leading American Consuls in the East and asked his views on the subject.

"I am getting tired," he said, "of this ignorant denunciation of our laws respecting the importation of coolies and pauper labor whether from Asia, Europe or Africa. It matters not. Some time ago I refused to endorse an alleged return certificate to the United States because I was convinced that it had been sold by the original owner to some contractor, and was to be used to import a poor coolie into San Francisco. For this I was subjected to adverse criticism and severe censure by the Europeans."

I said at that time and say now, that the only cloud upon the happy horizon of our great and glorious country has been produced by the immigration of lawless, pauper and even criminal classes from England and Europe.

I know that it is considered impolitic to refer to this menace to American institutions but the time has arrived when policy to the contrary notwithstanding, the truth should be heard.

It is bad enough to have imbeciles, cripples, drunks and tramps thrown into our borders by the parish authorities of England and the European Nations. Public spirited officials find it cheaper to ship the human refuse of their districts across the ocean to the New World, than to support it in idleness at home. They use the United States as a cesspool into which to pour the refuse of their districts, and then they turn and self supporting manhood. This is the best reply I can make to the unjust attack of some subjects of monarchical nations upon America and American institutions. On the occasion to which I refer considerable censure was made on the nature and character of our people at home because of the troubles in New Orleans. In reply to my denunciation of indiscriminate admission of all immigration to our great republic it was suggested that we were not so particular in older times when we welcomed the down-trodden of all nations. Yes, I said, and we do want such people to-day and only such as the class of emigrants to America in the days when it was difficult to cross the ocean.

It required spartan courage in those days to visit America, and only the thrifty, ambitious, earnest honest toiler with energy, pluck and perseverance had the courage to strike out into the new world and from that source we the great American people to day have come and because of such stock we are a "Government for the people and by the people."

## NOTES FROM THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

A telegram from Sydney states that the official inquiry into the causes of the burning of a gun on board the Cordella has resulted in proving that the occurrence was accidental, and that no one was to blame. The injured are doing well.

A Russian telegram from St. Petersburg states that a special mission, with Prince Arishevsky (evidently intended for Prince Arishevsky) at its head, is expected there from Japan during the present month for the express purpose of convey-

ing to the Czar the regrets of the Imperial Family of Japan and of the Japanese people at the attempt made upon the life of the Czar on the occasion of his visit to Kyoto.

The China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Company announce that, commencing with the *Chingwa*, and until further notice, they will return to shippers to the Straits, China and Japan, who confine their support to our line, the 10 per cent. primeage charged on freights contributed. Shipments by the Ocean Steamship Company's steamers will not invalidate claims to the above rebate, which will be payable at their office, after Dec. 31 next, for the half-year then completed.

An action arising out of the death of Mr. Maybrick, whose wife is now undergoing imprisonment for having poisoned him, was on the 13th inst. before Justices Denman and Wills. Mr. Maybrick insured his life for two thousand pounds in favour of his wife in the Mutual Reserve Fund Association, and afterwards the policy was assigned to Mr. Cleaver, who, in conjunction with Mr. Maybrick's executors, brought an action to enforce payment of the sum assured. The Company resisted the claim, on the ground that Mrs. Maybrick's conviction for having caused the death of her husband released them from liability. The opening statement of counsel had not concluded when the case was adjourned till next week.

The conflict of authority which has arisen between Mr. Denis Doyle and the Portuguese as to the authenticity of his Majesty King Gungunbama's envoys should take a distinguished place in diplomatic history. The Portuguese assert that the envoys whose saying and doings have been a pleasing though subordinate attraction of the London season are in sober fact a mere fraud; the real envoys are at Lourenco Marques, where their errands to give expression to their master's entire devotion to the beneficent power of Portugal. To this Mr. Doyle replies that his envoys are the only genuine ones, and that the dusky diplomatists at Lourenco Marques are, he feels convinced, local leaders of colour whom the wily Portuguese have tempted to play the part by profuse offers of ruin.

Mr. Labouchere has written the following letter:—"Sir James Ferguson has denied that there is an understanding with Italy which can bind England in the case of a war between France and Italy. There is one point, however, on which doubt is not possible. It is that Lord Salisbury gave Italy in 1887 certain assurances which are personally binding. But as these assurances have not been communicated to the House, the result is that the action of our Prime Minister in no respect binds the country. The election which will take place next year will deprive the Conservative party of its majority, and I rejoice to think that the present Minister will be replaced by one who will recognise that his first duty is to re-establish the close bonds of friendship which ought to exist between our two countries."

The steamer *Kinloch*, of Glasgow, from Cebu, Philippine Islands, has arrived at Gravesend, and handed part of the crew of the steamer *Dunholme*, of West Hartlepool, bound from Middlesbrough for Jamaica with a general cargo, with which vessel she collided some three miles E. by N. of Dover, the *Dunholme* sinking two minutes after the collision, in ten minutes to three a.m., off Dover, whilst a thick fog was prevailing. The captain, Mr. Sheehy, and three sailors, the second mate and third engineer, were on deck at the time. There was no time to lower any boats, the vessel went down so quickly. It is believed that all hands got on deck. The *Kinloch* struck the *Dunholme* on the port main rigging. The *Kinloch* does not seem to have been seriously damaged.

A telegram from Teheran, says:—"The British Legation, in view of the fact that the Turkish Consulate at So-ou-Boulak is still occupied and surrounded by armed Kurds, has not accepted the proposal of the Turkish Ambassador that the British Legation should be kept a prisoner in the Consulate should be questioned there as to whether she has become a convert to Islamism or not. The Porte has fully recognised the right of Persia to maintain order in her own territory by an armed force if necessary. Persian troops are at So-ou-Boulak ready to take action, and the Turkish Ambassador, who has been throwing some obstacles in the way of the intervention of Persian authorities, now seems inclined to withdraw his opposition. About 1,000 Turkish Kurds crossed the Persian frontier to assist the rioters at So-ou-Boulak, but retired when a force of Persian cavalry was sent against them."

A horrible night was witnessed at Bordeaux at the local bull-fighting arena, where the mild form of bull-fighting to which we are accustomed in Paris failed to satisfy the more hot-blooded Southerners. As soon as the first animal made its appearance some shouts of "A mort! A mort!" were raised, but were not echoed generally. Two animals were allowed to leave the ring only losing blood from the slight wounds caused by the Banderilleros and the Picadores, but presently the whole audience took up the cry, and when the third bull was about to receive an imitation sword-wound the shouts for the death of the beast were so boisterous that a real sword was brought in and brandished over the animal, handed to the Toreador. He drove the weapon up to the hilt into the bull's shoulder, but missed the spot which, when touched, causes instant death, and the poor tortured creature had to be despatched finally with a dagger, while some of the spectators cheered to the echo and others turned away their heads in disgust.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Bangkok on May 26th, states:—"The relations between France and Siam are gradually becoming strained. The French are jealous of the growing influence of the Germans and British at the Court of Siam, while the Siamese view with distrust the activities of French agents in their eastern frontier. The papers of French Indo-China complain very bitterly of the support which the Germans and British in Bangkok give to the Siamese Government in its claims to the Laos States. They demand a speedy settlement of the question, and represent the inhabitants as eager to exchange Siamese rule for that of France. The Siamese Government are pushing on the railway survey along their northern frontier. Their engineers have completed their work as far as Chiangmai, which is considered one of the best inland centres in the whole of Indo-China. Chinese stand on the right bank of the Mekong, and it is here that the routes from Burmah, Siam, French Indo-China, and China intersect. Hundreds of caravans pass through it yearly."

The Russian papers, says the *Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople*, are eagerly discussing the ways and means of realisation of the gigantic railway undertaking in Siberia, as well as the considerable advantages which it promises. In their opinion it will be the means of considerably deepening the commercial relations of Russia with China and Japan. It is estimated that if only one-fifth of the cargoes of Chinese and Japanese goods now going to Europe were despatched by the railway, the new route would at once give under that head more than 17,000,000 roubles of revenue at the present tariff rates. The Siberian railway ought, it is said, to affect the different routes of communication of the whole world. In Europe, for example, the principal commercial centre is London, and in China, Shanghai. At the present time the exchange of goods between these two places is effected by sea, and takes about 44 days at the least, whilst by sending

Intimations.

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UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.  
1160

these goods by the Siberian line, the journey will be reduced to 20 days, that is to say, 3 days from London to Versobolovo, 14 days from Versobolovo to Vladivostok, and 3 days from Vladivostok to Shanghai.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—"The lamentations raised by the Paris *Figaro*, because, as it alleges, the German Embassy in Paris refuses, on principle, to issue passports to French commercial travellers who wish to go to Alsace-Lorraine, are ascribed here to a misunderstanding, as great consideration has always been shown by Germany in this matter. The *Norddeutsche* remarks that nothing is known here of any difficulties about the passports, and when in isolated cases, the *Figaro* has been refused, the reason has been a very different one from that stated by the *Figaro*, as there can be no intention to interfere with legitimate intercourse between France and the Provinces. The step must have been taken, on the contrary, as a precaution against secret agitation. A Frankfurt paper accounts for the stringent regulations by the fact that the German authorities have come into possession of the statistics and list of members of a Revanche Club, which has its headquarters at Nancy. This Club has about six hundred members, and under the name of a Mutual Benefit Society, aims primarily at bringing Alsace-Lorraine once more under French rule, and secondarily, at checking foreign competition in business and trade."

Lord Salisbury, in speaking at the United Club dinner in St. James's Hall on July 15th said he could not tell when the General Election would be. All he knew was that under the Septennial Act it could not be later than August, 1893. He was not so certain of the future as Mr. Labouchere, who knew of papers in the Foreign Office which he (Lord Salisbury) never saw. They must defend to the utmost the Established Churches of the country. The question of Disestablishment in Wales and Scotland was being agitated, but he considered that the final attack on the English Church was more remote now than it had been five years ago. The cry of "one man one vote" was being raised. He considered that unfair, because it would interfere with the oldest franchise in the country. The Conservative party had no reason to fear the result. Ireland and Wales, and the North of Scotland were over-represented. While England and the Metropolis of the Empire were under-represented. Attacks on the security of property were being made, and, if persisted in, they would deprive industry of its food and labour of its sustenance. He was anxious to abolish the illiterate voters, because the illiterate vote was a contrivance to enable the Roman Catholic priest to tyrannise over his flock. Nothing had, he said, been more gratifying in recent times than the growth of the belief in the Imperial mission and Imperial duties of this country.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. WILLIAM HEWETT, JUNIOR in our Firm ceased on 1st July instant.

**W. HEWETT & CO.**  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1891. 1160

**Consignees.**  
AUSTRIO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HOEDEDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "PANDORA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as The Hongkong Wharf and Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. This vessel brings on Cargo:—From Trieste, ex S.S. "IMPERATRIZ," transhipped at Bombay. From Calcutta, ex S.S. "SELENE," transhipped at Colombo.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on the 19th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1891. 1160

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "OOPACK" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 18th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th instant. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before, at 5 p.m., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th August, 1891. 1160

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CHINA" The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from above side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891. 1160

THE Company's Steamship "HAITAN," Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1891. 1160

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship "THALES," Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1891. 1160

## Intimations. NOTICE. HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1891. 116

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.**  
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No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. 184

## NOTICE.

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JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.  
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:—"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. 112

**W. S. MARTEN,**

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,  
2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1890. 110

**S. IEN TING,**

SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, DAGUILLAR STREET.

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Consultation free.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. 108

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Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (above Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. 110

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

- 26—Alice Memorial Hospital.
- 24—Anderson, G. C., Capt.
- 40—Do.
- 8—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
- 46—Bellios & Co.
- 47—Bellios, E. R., Kingsclere.
- 48—Bellios, E. R., The Yarle.
- 18—Butterfield and Swire.
- 35—Do.
- 3—Castile, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.
- 15—Central Station.
- 30—C. Borneo Co., Ltd., S. S. M., Bowrington.
- 22—"China Mail."
- 71—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
- 72—Do.
- 49—Carlowsky & Co.
- 55—Cowie, Dr. Alex.
- 12—"Daily Press."
- 60—Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd.
- 14—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
- 17—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
- 14—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.
- 4—Foster, E. T. P.
- 31—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
- 44—Government House.
- 80—Government Civil Hospital.
- 14—Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.
- 2—Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road.
- 3—Castile, Dr. J., Queen's Road.
- 5—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.
- 27—Holliday, Wise & Co.
- 77—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
- 82—Do. Bonham Strand.
- 20—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
- 25—H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen.
- 31—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.
- 81—H. & E. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
- 45—Hughes, E. J.
- 67—Hughes, E. J., Residence.
- 50—Imports and Exports Office.
- 21—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kowloon Gd.
- 23—Jordan, Dr. G. P.
- 3—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.
- 5—Linstead & Davis.
- 39—Mackintosh, E., Residence.
- 73—Mullat, Mart y Mitjana.
- 35—Mount Austin Hotel.
- 34—Peak Hospital.
- 29—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd.
- 19—P. & O. S. N. Co.
- 13—Ray, E. C., Residence.
- 51—Ray, E. C.
- 6—Sandford, A., Agent.
- 12—Sallors' Home.
- 7—Scott, H., Residence.
- 37—Scottish Oriental S.S. Co., Ltd.
- 61—Stevens, Geo. R., & Co.
- 62—Stevens, Geo. R., Residence.
- 58—The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
- 9—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
- 11—The Hongkong Telegraph Office.
- 16—The Victoria Hotel, Co., Ltd.
- 10—Watson, A. S. & Co., Ltd.
- 17—Wickham, W. H.
- 63—Woo, Koo.
- 28—Yuen Fat Hong.

The Exchange is open day and night.

A. SANDFORD, Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1891. 109

